RAIL WAY.

Great Central---All Rail Route

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. I we Daily Through Passenger Trains,

COMMENCING JUNE 48, 1867. Leave Nashville (30 a. M. 700 r. M. Arrive Decalur 1215 r. M. 230 a. M. 700 r. M. Huntsville 655 r. M. 700 r. M. Both Trains make direct connections at Deca-tur with M. & C. B. R. for Mamphis, Selma, Mo-bile, Jackson, and Vick-burg, Miss. New Or-leans, La., and all intermediate points. Both Trains connect at Nashville with L. & N. R. R. for the East, North and Northwest.

splendid Sleeping Cars Attached to all Night Trains. RAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. Columbia Accommodation Train Bally, except Sundays.

eaves Nashville at For through Tickets and other information, please apply at the office of the Nashville City Transfer Company, Northeast corner of Summer and Church streets, and at the Broad Street Depot, Nashville, Tennessee. J. B. VAN DYNE,

Nashville and Chattanooga RAILROAD

CHANGE OF TIME.

Two Daily Trains Leave Nashville for Washington, New York, and all Points East and South. Close Connections Made at Chattanooga Morning and Evening for all Eastern and Southern Cities.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT. AND AFTER TUESDAY, JUNE IS, 1867, and until further notice, Passenger ains will run as follows: Leave Nashville for Washington, New York. Leave Nashvalle for Washington, New 1978, Atlanta, Macon, Mentgomery, Augusta, Savannah, New Orleans and Mobile at 5:15 a, M. and 5:16 r, M., arriving in Chattanooga at 1:50 r, M. and 2:00 a, M.; both Trains making close connections at Chattanooga with East-Tennesses & Georgia and Western & Atlantic Railroad Trains. Returning, loave Chattanooga at 6:40 a, M. and 7:50 r, M., upon arrival of E. T. & Ga. and W. & A. Trains, arriving in Nashville at

Elegant Paince Sleeping Cars on all Night Passenger Trains. EMPLEYVILLE ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Shel-byville 5:00 a. M. and H:25 a. M., arriving in Nashville H:10 a. M. and 3:10 r. M. Leaves Nashville for Shelbyville 5:15 a. M. and 5:15 r. M., arriving is Shelbyville 9:18 a. M. and 5:10 r. M. Nahlyille and Northwestern Railroad. Passenger Train - Leaves Kashville 300 M. strives at Johnsonville 900 p. M. Leaves Johnsonville 400 a. M.; arrives at Nashville

W. P. KNNES, Gan'l Sup't, sl. & C. and N. W. R. E. L. W. BROWN, Gen'l Past Agent.

Nashville and Memphis RAILROAD LINE

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPRRISTERDEST,
EDGEFIELD & KENTORY RAILBOAD,
SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., April 13, 1857.) Oli AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th instant, Trains on Edgefield and Kentacky

Leave Nashville Daily at 5:00 P. M., Making close connections at State Line with Trains on Memphis, Clarkwille and Louisville Rairroad for Memphis, and at Humboldt with Trains on Mobils and Ohio Railroad for all The Line has been put in therough repair.
The Line has been put in therough repair,
and is now prepared to transport passengers and
treight with reliability and dispatch. Firstclass Sicepling Cars on all Night Trains.
Fare as low as any other routh.

BOYD M. CHEATHAM.

Gen'l Sup't E. & K. Esilroad.

LARGE ARRIVAL MERCHANAS MODEL

SPRING AND SUMMER

LOTHING DESCRIPTION OF RESPECTA

THIS STOCK OF CLOTHING SURPASSES all others exhibited by us heretafore, and comprises everything

ELEGANT,

DURABLE,

CHEAP,

Cheaper than has been sold in Nashville it Opposite Courthouse, Public Square. You will find these Goods well worthy your

A. J. ROSE.

WHOLEHALR AND RETAIL DEALER IN CLOTHING

And every description of GENTS' UNDERWEAR, NO. II South Side Public Square, NASHVILLE, TENN-

WHOLESALE DRYGOODS.

HUGH DOUGLAS & CO., No. 53 Public Square, NABIFVILLE

HAVING PUBCHASED THE INTEREST II of W. B. Gruthesse the late business of hingh Donglas & Lo., we will continue the busi-ness at the old stand, and under the same firm and style as above. We have quitea

Large Stock of Desirable Goods, Which we offer at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Regardiese of cost or profit, having determined to dispose of them preparatory to new purchases. We intend to keep a good assortment of goods, and to self them as low as they can be bought. The attention of vegal merchants respectfull No Goods Sold at Retail. HUGH DOUGLAS. | Barlelin

NASHVILLE UNION AND DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1867.

Union and Dispatch. SUNDAY, SULY 7, 1807.

VOL. XXXIII.

Largest Circulation in City and State FOURTH OF JULY.

Oration Delivered by Hon, Samue Watson, at Bosley's Spring, near Nashville, July 4th, 1867. CORRESPONDENCE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 5th, 1867. HON. SAM. WATSON-DEAR SIR: We re-

and publication in pumphlet form. Yours, etc. R. G. Jameson, Ch'n Ex. Com-HENRY STONE, Sec'y

R. B. CHEATHAM, R. C. FOSTER, 3d. A. S. CHADBOURN, D. W. PEABODY, J. KIREMAN,

CHARLES H. IBWIN. NASHVILLE, July 5, 1867.-MR. R. G. AMESON, CH'N. Ex. COM. - DEAR SIR: omply with your request, but with some eluctance, as there must necessarily be many imperfections in my address, on ac count of the very short time allowed me for its preparation. Yours respectfully, S. Warson.

TREDWELL MOORY,

It is gratifying, my fellow-citizens, to witness to large an assemblage of all classes of our county to celebrate the anniversary f our birthday as a nation. It is gratifying to lay aside for one day

he excitement, the bitterness, and, I am almost willing to say, the degradation of party strife, and to dwell upon the pure and patriotic example of our fathers. It is most gratifying to forget for one day the bitter and destructive war now ended, and the still more bitter and fatal animosities that yet linger between brothers, and with united hearts to render our homage of respect to our forefathers for those wise counsels and noble deeds that gave us ex-

tence as a nation. It is now ninety-one years ago this day since the United States of America was enrolled amongst the family of nations. In her beginning she was feeble in resources and limited in territory. The Mississippi bounded her on the west, the Atlantic on the east, the lakes on the north, and the Spanish territory of Florida on the south. Now, the two great oceans of the globe are her eastern and western limits. The tropical sea of Mexico bounds her on the south, and her northern arm

rests itself on the frozen ocean of the In her infancy, communication throughout most of her borders was carried on by gated by the light canoe or the lazy flatbont, and on the ocean her sailing vessels sought occasionally only the well known ports of the world. Now, the railway raverses every one of her States and almost every one of her territories, and in a few short years its iron bands will unite into one the great oceans that bound her. Steamers are now on every one of he rivers, and on all her waters, carrying on them a commerce greater than the foreign ommerce of any nation of the earth; and her fleets of steamers and sailing vessels are on every ocean, and almost daily entering

every known port of the globe. At the close of her struggle for existence she was fairly staggering under a debt of a few millions of dollars. Now, after one of the most gigantic wars known to history after exhausting at least six thousand milions of her resources, she is carrying upon her Atlantean shoulders a debt of three housand millions, and is moving on uninterrupted in her grand career of pro-

Has her advance in moral improve ment and in her moral power been equal to er rapid strides in physical greatness For, after all, my countrymen, it is the moral improvement and the moral power of our nation that should be our highest

With only physical greatness to boast of, ime will surely blot us out as a nation and when it does so, we shall be remempered as many of the nations of the distant past are now remembered-solely by their nonuments of mechanical skill, reared by human hands.

But if we take pride in the higher haracteristics of a nation, if we caltivate our moral growth, our moral power will be felt throughout the world. The beneficent principles illustrated by our life as a nation will, like the principles of Christianity, spread their influence silent and unseen among all the nations of the earth. All will do her involuntary homage, and our nation, in its principle at least, and I doubt not in its political power, will

live forever. Many of us think that our forefathers perfected all the principles of self-govern-ment. They did much. Enlightened by the history of the past, by the experience of their own time, and guided by the spirit of the purest patriotism, they did lay the true foundations of a nation's freedom and of a nation's greatness. Those foundations were the great principle that all men are born free and equal, and with the inalien-able rights of life, liberty and the pursuit

When our forefathers enunciated this great principle, they knew that our instituwell knew that thousands upon thousand of their fellow men in their own country were not free and equal. But they believed the principle to be the teachings of Christianity and the true foundation of a State, And our wisest and best statesmen both North and South, did hope that all the institutions of our country would be con-formed to this great principle. They hoped, however, that they would be conformed to t by the silent influences of the truths that they promulgated. But the acts of man or the overruling power of a divine Provi-dence have willed it otherwise. It has only been accomplished through years of bitter political strife, and by the shedding of rivers of fraternal blood. But it has been accomplished, and the great fact is now acknowledged throughout the length and brendth of our land. Whether it be for good or ill, is not for me now to say, and is mewise for all to speculate about. For all, North and South, East and West, without ne dissenting voice throughout our republic, now admit that all men under our in-stitutions are free and equal, and that this great principle, or great fact as I may now call it, is the corner-stone of our republic

And nothing, not even a war ten-fold more terrific than the one we have passed through, can ever shake its everinsting Well, my countrymen, has all been ac-American liberty that can be accomplished? Have we of the present generation nothing o do? Can we sit quiet, and enjoy at our leisure, the works of our fathers? No, my intrymen, much remains to be done.

The change that has taken place in our | the statesmanship of our country. Public andition has thrown upon as a mass of ignorance, and has given ignorance through- standard of intelligence be low, they must out our land a power that imposes upon us the gravest responsibility, a responsibilily far more momentous than that which power in the community, the laboring rested upon our forefathers, for they were | class, becomes an educated power, think aided in their work by a constituency, all | you that the servile flatterer will appeal to of whom had been trained for years in the lits passions and prejudices? No. Sir. practice and duties of self-government. Such creatures will be spurned and alink What is then this grave responsibility? back to that slough of contempt from What is then the duty of the hour? In which ignorance alone has momentarily my humble judgment, the highest duty of raised them. This great power, when every American citizen now is, to give dig-nity and elevation to American labor highest principles of enlightened states I may be asked, Is not American labor monship. It will demand an appeal to all already dignified and elevated. Do we the pure and noble impulses of the human not hear its purity, its elevation and even | heart.

poison its mind, and to arouse its prejudices and resorting to every expedient to lay the foundation for permanent hostility between races and classes. But notwith-standing the flattery of the demagogue, I tell you, laboring men, that labor even in our free country is not dignified, and is not elevated. I field to no man in my respect for labor and in my interest in laboring

nen. And it is because I do respect labor and laborers, that I speak to them in words of truth and soberness. I am not here to flatter. On this sacred day I cannot lend myself to such degradation. The birth-day of liberty is certainly the day for independence of thought and speech. But although labor in our own country is not dignified spectfully request a copy of your address, labor in our own country is not dignified felivered on the 4th inst., for the press and elevated, its condition here is in striking contrast with its condition in other countries and in all past time. Look at it in what are called the free republics of antiquity. Those republics are regarded by many as next to our own, the most perfeet models of free institutions. There labor surely must have been honored and respected. But those democracies knew nothing about the great principles of our independence, consequently labor

among them was a degraded pursuit, It is true they dignified some of the pursuits of labor, such as painting, sculpture and architecture, making them the pride and glory of the State. They called these pursuits the fine arts, but all other pursuits of labor they called servile arts; that is, occupations fit only for slaves. The democracies of Greece and the free commonwealth of Rome gave no more dignity to labor than the despotisms of Asia, or the monarchies of Europe. All nations in times past, even down to the birthday of our own, have depressed and degraded human labor, and even in our own country, and at this advanced age, the badge of degradation is still upon it. When the laborer comes forth from the field, or the mechanic from his workshop, or the daughter of toil from

her daily pursuits, is not the mere fact that their hours have been passed in daily labor, no matter how useful that may be, a cause of exclusion from the circles of the wealthy, the intelligent and the refined? Is there anything in the pursuit of labor to justify this? The farmer, by his labor upon the soil, extracts from it our food, and all the various materials for the fabrics that we wear. Why should the idle consumer, he who has no merit over the farmer but that of putting the products of his labor in his belly or upon his back, stand highest in the

social scale? The mechanic rears our dwellings, makng them objects of beauty. He furnishes am with innumerable articles of taste and omfort; and yet the owner of all this, if he lives a life of idleness, is looked up to with esteem and respect, and he whose industry and taste produced it is socially de-

Let us turn to the other sex. How is it with the daughter of toil? Take her whose life is stitch, stitch, stitch. She takes the materials offered her and makes them into forms of beanty. The daughter f wealth and fashion is clothed with them. Why should this favored daughter be exalted in the scale of social life and her sister depressed, when perhaps she may have no other merit over her toiling sister than that of wearing gracefully upon her person the products of that sister's taste and skill. In this picture, my fair countrywomen. would not detract from your graces of erson and manner, and the still more ovely graces of mind and heart that make on dear to your fathers and brothers. I would not depress you to elerate as sectors, whose bear is a new or a re, but I would

enlist your sympathies in their behalf. I would ask you to place by your side, in our social life, the daughters of toil, when they may be your equals in cultivation of mind and in the virtues of the heart; and ask this for your sakes, so that if reverses of life should come to you, and we sadly know how often these reverses do come, you may feel that, in this change, you are not stepping down in the ladder of life, but rather that you are mounting to a higher and nobler state of being-a life of usefulness. With you the fair daughters of America, equally with its sons, rests the high duty of elevating American labor. This picture which I have drawn of some

of the pursuits of labor, is true of all. Why hould this be so? What is there in human abor that is degrading? I know the comnon impression with regard to labor is dirty hands, uncleanly persons and minds darkened with ignorance. But human labor iewed as it should be, and as it must beme in our country, is the work of human hands guided by intelligent mind. Why, then, should it not be dignified and elevated? For this depression, and I may say this degradation of American labor, there must be a cause. The cause is the prejudices of past ages, and the ignorance that surrounds the laboring classes. It is your own fault, laboring men, that you are degraded. Expel ignorance from your ranks, make it a

bar to the entrance of your pursuits, culti-vate your moral and intellectual natures, and degradation will no longer be the lot of labor. This is your high and exalted nty, and in this duty you will have the ordial support and aid of the wealth and telligence of the land. Many suppose that here is a natural hostility between wealth and labor, and often is that supposed hostility appealed to, to accomplish wicked and selfish ends. I tell you that there is no nch hostility in the highest duties of American citizenship. The man of wealth as deeply interested in your elevaion as you are yourselves, and in o cause does his money flow more freely than in promoting your advancement. Look at your own city of Nashville. riends, it is given freely and generously

ably for any pursuit of life. What suss it given grudgingly? No, my laboring And I tell you that such is the spirit of wealth and intelligence throughout the if labor does not become dignified and elevated by your mental cultivation; for you have the power of numbers, and in this great cause you will have the cordial empathy and aid of the good, the wise and the wealthy of the land. And what will be the great ends that you

will accomplish by your mental improve You own social elevation a higher deree of purity in the private and public ife of the nation; a more elevated statesmanship and a rapid progress in those noble arts that are regarded as the glory

nd ornament of a nation. Your mental improvement will aid your social elevation. You must not suppose that you are debarred from admission to the highest walks of social life solely by the prejudices of the past. You are debarred from it principally by your ignorance as a class. You have no right, with minds clouded with ignorance, to expect this barrier, and the prejudices of the past will disappear, and the doors of intelligent social life will be wide open for your ad-

Your mental improvement will elevate men are the product of the people. If the be degraded. Raise this standard, and they will be elevated. When this great

perhaps ten thousand stumps throughout a higher degree of purity in the private the land? Yes, and at the same time we and public life of the nation. We all know moral and intellectual improvement. Be see the same flatterers using its ignorance that the purity of the public morals de- true to yourselves, and you will secure your may 28 3m.

pend upon the mental and moral cultivation of the people. The pursuits of labor tend to this purity. They tend to it because daify useful occupation diverts from onward impetus to all the useful and ornacause daify useful occupation diverts from idleness and dissipation of mind. They mental arts of life. tend to it because the pursuits of labor involve some law of science some senti-

ment of beauty. But to give these tendencies their due effect there must be mental cultivation. When ignorance is the handmand of labor, these laws of science and taste are a sealed book. The ignorant laborer is but one remove above the tool he works with; But when enlightened mind omes to the pursuit of labor, these laws science and taste are revealed and the borer elevates his pursuit and is elevated The intelligent farmer who follows the

plow does not see merely the soil turned over by it, but his cultivated mind dwells up in the germinating principles of the seed, and his sentiment of beauty is appealed to by dwelling upon the hilfsand valleys and forests that surround him, and upon the plant as it unfolds itself in beauty, and pou his fields of grain waving gracefully the summer's breeze. The intelligent mechanic sees in all hi

oursuits some principle of science appealed o, and he sees the sentiment of beauty inolved in almost all his efforts. How is it with the sculptor and the painter? They work with the chisel and the ornsh; their pursuits are as much a mechanical operation as the work of the builder or the machine maker. But their cultivated mind sees through every chip from the marble, and through every fin

upon the canvass, the forms of life and beauty that are to come forth from their So it is with the cultivated mechanic He sees through every movement of his plane, through every strake of his hammer. he perfect object of utility and beauty which he is creating. And what is this entiment of beauty in material objects? It is that sentiment in the human heart which is the handmaid of virtue. Beauty in the natural world is the same as beauty

n the moral. We go back to our forefathers, we com-template their purity, their patriotism, and their noble deeds, and our hearts warm and expand with pleasurable emotions.

We look upon the beautiful objects of
nature and art, and the same pleasurable

emotions warm and expand our hearts.

The God of Nature has imprinted on al his works, forms and colors of beauty, and I doubt not, this has been done to lead to the cultivation of that moral beauty in our lives which his own precepts demand of us This sentiment of beauty so strongly apthrough the mental culture of the laborer lead to a greater degree of purity in the public and private life of the nation. The influence of this cultivation upo the higher development of all the arts

dwell upon. These are arts that involve almost solely the sentiment of beauty. The daily appeal to and cultivation of that sentiment in the intelligent laborer, mus lead to the rapid development of those arts. Their development must come from the intelligent laborer. Think you that the millionaire of the spindle or the cotton field will ever create immortal specimen of beauty in painting, sculpture, or architecture, or that they will be called forth by the orders of the wealthy patron? No they countrymen they will be created by the hand of labor whose sentiment of beauty has been cultivated by the intelligent exercise of his art,

and they will be called forth by the sympa hetic appreciation of numbers. Was it wealth and patronage that called forth the genius of ancient Greece? Mos arely not. It was the cultivated democracy of Athens. That democracy were educated y their public assemblies, by their schools philosophy. They were educated in al he forms of physical grace and beauty by their Olympic games. They were educates in all the sentiments of matural beauty by their storied streams, mountains and valleys, bathed in an atmosphere pure and invigorating. This democracy, thus educated, demanded their taste to be satisfied by the building of temples whose perfect beauty yet unsurpassed. They demanded for their gratification that the canvass and the marble should give forth forms of life and eauty, that are still the envied objects of mitation throughout the world. They demanded that their thoughts and their deeds should be embodied in prose and verse, whose excellence are still the models of correct taste to the educated youth of all

As high an education is within the reach of the laboring democracy of America. They have the power of numbers and the aid

and sympathy of the wealthy to accomplish They can, if they will it, be educated n schools unapproached in excellence by the schools of philosophy in ancient Greece. They can be educated in morals by teachers deriving their authority from Deity him self. They can be educated in patriotic sen timents by the deeds of a noble ancestry They can be educated in sentiments of beauty by the intelligent pursuits of their own arts, by lofty mountains spanning coninents and losing themselves in the clouds by noble rivers winding through ever variety of climate, by gentle hills em-bosoming within themselves valleys and ivulets that charm and delight, and all lotted throughout with homes of beauty and taste. When all these sources of education have had their proper influence, the laboring democracy of America, like the lemocracy of Athens, will demand their ntional history and national life to be emodied in forms of perfect heauty and taste hat can never die.

I would not have you infer that nothing has been done for the laboring democracy of our country. Much has been done reat has been its advance in our own untry, and the silent influence of our nstitutions is raising it up in the mon

The products of its taste and skill eathered from all parts of the world to the nost brilliant capitol of Europe, are calling forth, while I am now addressing you the admiration and homage of the beauty and wealth, the nobility and royalty the world. It is making itself felt in its politica

nfluence amongst the nations of the world. A few months since all Europe wa tartled with the fear of war between Prossia and France. This shock extended icross the Atlantic. Stocks rose and fell Fortunes were made and lost. So great was the dread of war that representatives of all the crowned heads of Europe were issembled in London to devise terms of peace between Bismarck and Napoleon While this august assemblage was being held another party appeared on the scene The laboring men of Prussia met, and ndered to their brethren in France feelings of peace, friendship and good will This tender was cordially reciprocated, and this scene, of the working men of the two nations clasping the hands of each other in friendship, did more to bring about the spirit of peace than all the efforts of the distin-

guished representatives of the great crowned heads of Europe. Their political power is rapidly advancg throughout the monarchies of Europe and we shall soon see the day when it will greatly overshadow the power of the Bismarcks and Napoleons of the world. But this advance in political power imposes upon the laboring man a deep responsi bility. American laborers, the destiny of your country and the elevation of your class throughout the world are in your own hands. Spura from you all those who would appeal to your ignorance, your prejudices, and your unworthy passions, for their own selfish advancement. Ally yourselves to the noble and the good, to all its wisdom sounded from a thousand and | Your mental improvement will lead to | those who, by their counsel or their purse,

own social advancement; you will promo

Thus, by your elevation will you com-plete the fabric of American liberty Many think that our great temple American liberty is already completed Oh, no, fellow-citizens, not yet. Our forefathers, in their Denlaration of Independence, laid its foundations. They were laid deep broad, and upon an everlastin rock. But we are still rearing the built We have added stone upon stone We have ornamented it with beautiff colums, and now we see surely rising to it place the grand dome of the dignity of American labor, and when this is reared we can pronounce our temple of libert complete, perfect and glorious.

PLANTS, BOUQUETS,

AND

CUT FLOWERS

THOMAS GARTLAND, GARDENER,
West of Cumberland Heapital, near Broad
street, is prepared to supply the choicest Plants,
Ecuquets, and cut Flowers, suitable for Festivals
and Parties, at moderate prices. Parties are
invited to examine the stock at the Garden: or
orders left at the drug store of W. J. & C. W.
Smith, corner Vine and Church streets, will
receive early attention.
may 23 3m - sp.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS MONTGOMERY CO., VA.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE having undergone thorough repairs, and been furnished throughout every department with enlirely new and first class furniture, will be open for the reception of visitors on the l day of June.

The reputation of this water is so extensive and so firmly established that it is useless to enumerate the particular diseases for which it is a specific. The proprietors have endeavore to make it as attractive as any Watering Placin the mountains of Virginia.

Comfortable coaches will meet each train a Shawswille, for the conveyance of passengers to the Springs. The resident partner will be as sited in the management by a gentleman of experience, and no pains spared to render visitor. perience, and no pains spared to render visite comfortable. C. A. CALHOUN, Ag't.

E. HEINECKE,

MANUFACTURER OF Mineral Water and Sarsaparilla NO. 107 NORTH COLLEGE STREET,

(Basement of Gottlinger's Private Hotel.) ORDERS FOR PIC NICS AND PARTIES will be promptly attended to. The celebrated MADISON ALE in bottles always on hand E. HEINECKE. 107 North College

ARMISTEAD & WOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Groceries,

NO. 33 PUBLIOSQUARE, NASHVILLE

IN STORY AND FOR SALE, A COMPLETE varied and fresh stock of Staple and Fanc Groceries, embracing Canned Fruits, Conserver

PUBLIC SALE

BLOODED STOCK

Bellemeade Stock Farm. ON WEDNESDAY, SEVENTH OF AUGUST 1867, I will offer for sale at public auction, at my farm, six miles southwest of Nashville, a lot of Blood Horses, comprising Staffions, Marcs, Colta, and Filines of all ages.

Pelegrees in full of the above will be furnished on day of sale. Suffice it to my that they have descended from the best stock of our

they have descended from the best stack of our country, and many from the best racing families of the United States.

Sile to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.

P. S. Also, a lot of improved Milk Cattle, comprising one thoroughbred Alderney Buil; half-bred bulls and heifers.

101373 td

CHANCERY SALE Two Days-Wednesday and Thursday July 10 and 11, 1867.

City Property, part Free Territory. IN PURSUANCE OF DECREE OF THE Chancery Court in the case of Amassa A. McLean and others vs. Lonica E. McLean and others, we will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises at 11 o'clock. Wednesday, July 10, 1867, the following property: 1st. A Brick House on Church street, No. 48, between Cherry and College, and just below the Postofice, Maxwell House and Customhouse lot. 2d. On College street, beyond Broad, and just this side of Franklin street, one lot. No. 171, fifty feet by 182 feet—Free Territory. 3d. One-half of the Brick House on the corner of Market and Franklin streets, and this side of the Medical College. Lattwenty by 194—Free Territory.

On Thursday, July 11, we will offer on. premises, at 11 o'clock, about three acres the Granny White Pike, and in the tenth war This property is bounded on the east by the Nashville and Chattabooga Railroad, and is d vided into lots of flity feet to suit purchaser TREMS—One-loarth cash, and the balance in one, two and three years, with interest. Note with approved personal ascurity, and lies retained. MORTON B. HOWELL, C. and M. ARKINGTON, FARRAR & WEAK LEY, Ag'm june 20 td.



THE BEAUTIFUL

55" SIMPLE, QUIET, DERABLE. '65 GREAT RANGE OF WORK.

OUR DIFFERENT STITCHES. Reversible Feed, Self-Adjusting Shuttle Tension. IE LATEST IMPROVED AND BEST CORDER, TUCKER, HEMMER, FEL-LER AND BEAIDER. Quilting Goage with Each Machine

The only Machine that will Gather and Sew on at the same time by simply lengthening the Stitch. Every Machine Warranted. Prices same as other first-class Muchines, a

New No. 34 North Cherry st.

Also, General Agency for the Howe Sewing Machines, Which for manufacturing purposes cannot be MACHINES OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED IN ORDER.

NO. 34 (old No. 17) CHERRY STREET. CAMP & ELLIOTT, GENERAL AGENTS CITY HOTEL

an. All kinds of Family Sewing done to order at the Florence and the Howe Agencies.

project was light several field of the MA AND SHARES MANUAL TRANSPORTER THIS LONG ESTABLISHED AND WELL known House in future will be conducted by J. G. BLEDSUE, who has spent more than

J. G. BLEDSUE, who has spent more than twenty years in this business in Louisville, Concinnant and other cities, in connection with H. F. BELL, of this city, and S. E. HARE, one of its former proprietors, who once kept the Connection to business to receive a liberal share of public patronnie. Our table shall always be supplied with the best the market affords, and bills very reasonable.

BLEDSOE, BELL & HARE, may 28 3m.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK DISPATCHES. Opinion' Forwarded to the President ... The Surratt Trial--- Maximillan's Death Confirmed, etc.

NEW YORK, July 6 .- The Herald's New Orleans special says eminent jurists in New Orleans have forwarded a joint-opinion to President Johnson, urging that the issue of bonds for levee repairs by Governor Flanders is illegal, and it is sent out as a protest from ex-Governor Wells against burg, Mignel Miramon and Thomas Mejia the assumption of his office by Franders.
The Herald's Washington special says: I am informed that one of the chief points on which the defense intend to base their theory of innocense will be their ability to prove the contents of Booth's mysterious letter to the editor of the National Intelli-gencer of this city. That letter, it will be remembered, never reached the hands for which it was destined, and its contents

were never laid before the public.

On Monday last Matthews, who was an actor here on the night of the assussination, was before the Judiciary Committee, and there gave testimony which clears away all the mystery attached to the letter which Booth wrote to the Intelligencer on that fatal morning. Matthews testified that he met Booth who was on horseback; that Booth called

him and gave him a letter, which he remested Matthews to have next morning at the Intelligencer office, if he (Matthews) learned of Booth's having left town, or if any extraordinary event occurred during the night. Matthews took the letter, which was given him hurriedly and with some secresy of manner, and had no time to think about the strangeness of the request. That night, when the excitement grew to madness, Matthews bethought him of the letter, and went to his room and opened and

It contained a statement signed by Booth, Payne, Atzorot and Harold. The statement was they had tried all in their power to abduct the President but had failed, and they had resolved that they would sacrifice their lives for the welfare of the country, and remove by death the President, whom they considered the cause of all its woes. It will be noticed that urratt's name was not signed to the letter, and this omission the defense intend to use to prove he had no knowledge of or instru-

sentality in procuring the assassination The Times' special says the State Deartment has received official dispatches om our Consuls at Matamoras and Vera Cruz confirming the death of Maximilian on the 19th, but giving no details beyond those already known. A Tribune special says the Kentucky

delegation now think they will all be adtted on Monday, as they assert that no acts can be named against them which will e considered a moment by the election The Times' special denies the report that majority of the Judiciary Committee have been secured in favor of impeach-

ment by the defection of Mr. Woodbridge, The Tribune's special says it is reported that Woodbridge, of Vermont, has become in favor of impeachment, thus giving a majority in the Judiciary Confmittee.

The Times denies the report,

of Italy and Sweeden-will readily agree to give his Excellency, Senor Don Benito Juarez, all security that none of the pris Not Officially Believed. Washington, July 6 .- Senor Romero he Mexican Minister, does not believe that den. Escobedo ever said or used such words as have been attributed to him in regard to making terror the order of the day, and his desire to see spilt the blood of every foreigner that resides in Mexico. Senor Romero feels certain that Gen. Escobedo could not have expressed such sentiments, and believes they are fabricated by ill intentioned persons with a view to injure the Mexican cause. He says there are some persons at Brownsville, Texas, who have

been engaged in this kind of business. Foreign News by Cable. Paris, July 4.—The American public ete, which was arranged to take place in the Bois de Bologne to-day, in honor o the national anniversary, was adjourned or receipt of the news of Maximilian's death. The day was celebrated, however, with a brilliant banquet given in theGrand Hotel. Two hundred and fifty ladies and gentle men were present. Jas. Milliken, of Phil-

adelphia, presided. Traveler's Accident Insurance Co. BERLIN, July 4.—The Americans in the russian capital observed the Fourth of July by meeting at the festive board and discussing a good dinner, given in the Hotel de Rome. The Hon. T. S. Fay pre-

VIENNA, July 4.—The Hon. Mr. Motley. ex-Minister of the United States to the Austrian Court, having left this city for Switzerland, Gen. Post, United States Conul, presided at a fine Fourth of July diner, at which the most harmonious feeling patriotism prevailed.

BRUSSELS, July 4.—The Fourth of July dinner in the Belgian capital was given at the house of the Hon. H.S. Sanford, United States Minister to the King's Court. The Minister's residence was illuminated in fine style, and several other houses were decorated with American flags.

Rowe, July 4 .- The Hon. Rufus King United States Minister to the Pontifical States, being absent from home, there was no public celebration of the day in this city.

Severely Wonnded ROCHESTER, N. Y. July 6 .- During erformance at the circus of Thayer yes in this city last evening, Elia White, the Lion King, entered a cage of rocions lions. One of the males attacked him, felling him to the floor of the der and fastening his jaws upon his shoulder, afficting a severe wound. The circus men came to the rescue with iron bars, and finally succeeded in rescuing Mr. White rom the cage alive, but severely injured.

MAXIMILIAN. Official Confirmation of His Execution -Miramon and Mejia Share His Fate Rejoiding Among the Mexicans.

MATAMORAS, June 28, 1867 .- Via New rleans, July 2.-Official information of he death of Maximilian, Micamon and Majia was received here yesterday. The report of Escobedo says they were conemned on the night of the 14th, the sentence confirmed at headquarters on the S. N. Macer, xecution. Their execution was however, spended by order of Junrez until the th, on which day, at seven o'clock A. M. e three were shot. On the morning of the 18th the Prussian Minister made another attempt to save them, but failed.

Maximilian was shot faced to the front.

His last words were "Poor Carlotta " Mi
& Co., has this day connected himself." ramon and Mejia were reduced from their remaining partner, J. L. Yaryan, and the old business of Walker & Yaryan will be procerank and shot in the back. General Berriombal immediately communicated the news to General Reynolds, n Brownsville. There is great rejoicing in Mexico over the event. Official information of the surrender of

the capital to Diaz has also reached here. of Jennessee, who have extended to the old irms such liberal patronage and confidence and to recommend the new firm of Yaryan & Dawson to the future trust of the people, under whose care business will be continued at the old office. I will continue to reside in the city, and will give any assistance in my power to such matters of the old firm as may require it. J. L. Varyan will remain in the office, is faity acquainted with all its accumulated business, and fully competent to insure the success of sink fust and increase claims as may have been first and increase claims as may have been first. Marquez was deposed, and the city was surrendered by Ramon Tabera. It was thought here that Juarez has tarted for the capital. Mexicans are juilant and foreigners are horror-stricken. Letters from Junez received here state that Maximilian, Mejia and Miramon were sentenced to be shot on the morning of June 10th. The sentence being promulgated on the morning of June 14th. Subsequently the execution was postponed for three days to give Maximillan time to arrange his affairs, and it was announced that the execution would positively take

that the execution would positively take place on the morning of June 19th, at 11

endeavor to arrest the doom of the unfor-

Both had returned to Queretaro to take

formal leave of Mexico, when the Prince was executed. Among Maximilian's papers found in Queretaro was a will, by which, in case of his death, he appoints Theodosin Lanes, Jose Maria Lacunsea and Marquez regents of the empire. Portions of Maximilian's service plate are on exhibition as trophies

at Matamoras. The following is the telegram of Esco-bedo to the Minister of War, announcing the execution of Maximilian ; San Louis Perest, June 19, 1867. Citizen Minister of War: On the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock at night, the Council o War condemned Maximilian, of Hapsto suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The sentence having been confirmed at these headquarters, it was ordered to be carried into effect on the 16th. The execution was suspended by order of the supreme gevernment until to-day. It is now o'clock in the morning, at which time-Maximilian has just been shot. Please communicate to the citizen Presi

dent of the Republic. Esconypo. Under the new charter, is nowepen for busines Immediately upon receipt of the news AT NO. 24 NORTH COLLEGE STREE of it to Gen. Reynolds, commanding the sub-district of the Rio Grande. The event is now being celebrated with great re joicing, manifested by the ringing of bells music and other demonstrations. The Baron Magnas, Prussian Minister

oners condemned on the 14th inst, morally

died on Sunday last. It is thus that all the world will consider it; for all their preparations to die having been made on

that day, they waited during a whole hour

to be taken to the place whence they were

to receive their death, before the order sus

pending the execution of the sentence was

will not permit them, after having suffered

humanity and of honor, I conjure you to

order that their lives be not taken; and I

again repeat that I am certain that my

and all the crowned heads of Europe

united by ties of blood and kindred to the

Prince prisoner his brother, the Empero

British Dominions; his brother-in-law

cousins, the Queenor Spain and the King

the King of the Belgians; and also h

oners shall again tread on Mexican soil.

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Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

l'arran, Claim Agen's ami Attorneys, is this day dissolved by machai convent, Major I. D. Walker retiring from the firm, tien. A. R. Z.

cuted, and new business is religited under the firm name of YARYANA DAWNON.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday, 22d inst."

James Woome, M. Bonks, Iso. H. Ewan,

B. C. McNATRY, President,

R. C. MONATRY,

JNO. KIRKHAN, O. E. HILLWAN, W. H. Evans,

E. D. HICES, Secretary.

of Austria; his cousin, the Queen of the

sovereign, his Majesty the King of Prussin,

arrived at Queretaro the day before the execution, and immediately transmitted by John M. Hill,
C. A. R. Thompson,
Daniel F. Carter,
R. B. Choatham,
G. W. Hendershett,
Joseph W. Allen,

dec4—ly

Watson M. Cooke,
D. Weaver,
John B. Johnson
John W. Terrass,
A. G. Adams, telegraph a formal protest to Juarez, which was received at half-past nine o'clock or the evening of the same day, and in reply to which the following was transmitted: SAN LOUIS POTOSI, June 18-10:10 P. M. -To Baron A. V. Magnas, at Queretaro I am sorry to say to you in answer to your telegram which you have been pleased to send me this night, that, as I expressed to

MILITARY INSTITUTE you day before yesterday, the President of the republic is not of the opinion that it is COL. R. T. P. ALLEN possible to grant the pardon of Maximilian of Hapsburg, consistent with the great con-siderations of justice and the necessity of insuring the future peace of the republic. I am, Baron, very respectfully your obedient servant. S. LERDO DE TEJADA. The following is a translation of the pro-test of Baron Magnas: Charge for Tuition and Boarding, including Lights, Fuel and Washing, (currency,) three hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per Academic Year, one-half payable in advance, and the remainder at the expiration of twenty. (I) week.

Address the Superintendent at Farmdale Postofilee, Franklin county, Ky. 1623 dlw&w_in To his Excellency Senor Sébastian Lerdo de Tejada: Having arrived to-day at Queretaro, I became aware that the pris-

"The Cayce Springs Place," 1867.

communicated to them by means of the THIS PICTURESQUE, ROMANTIC AND telegraph. The humane customs of our age les and numbities of

Equal to any on the Continent. Curriages will be in attendance at Thompson's Station, (Nashville and Decator railroad,) on arrival of each train, to convey vicitor, and bug-gugs without delay.

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"Cayoe Springs Place," May 20, 1807.

No authentic news has yet arrived as to the disposition of the body of Maximilian PLANING MILL.

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Real and Personal Property

POLICIES WRITTEN ON FIRE AND MARINE Also, Personal Property. Sale Saturday, August 3, '67.

DY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE CIR-cuit Court of the United States for the Mil-die District of Tennesson, in case of Morerran et al. v. McKay & Foster, I will, on the 3d DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, at the Courthouse door DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, at the Courthenne door in the city of Nashville, expose to the bighest bidder the tract of land on which Feirs G. Mc-Kay now resides, containing 458 Acres, shield tract has been divided into three farms, containing respectively 114 acres, 100 poles; 101 acres, 150 poles; 102 acres, 150 poles; 107 acres, 5 poles—bounded on the north by lands of 8.8. Hall and Thomas Walker; on south by lands of 8.8. Hall and Thomas Walker; on south by lands of 8.8. Hall and Thomas Walker; on south by lands of John Enbanks; and on west by lands of W. D. Phillips and Caroline E. Beel. Sold without redemption.

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place on the morning of June 19th, at 11 o'clock, at the Plough Factory, No. 35 clock. The Prussian and British minissouth Cherry street, one Steam Engine and Bulkial LOTS

at 11 o'clock, at the Plough Factory, No. 35 clock. The Prussian and British minissouth Cherry street, one Steam Engine and In MOUNT OLIVET CHMETERY, FOR Press and Dies, and all the Exture used in the State by A. NELSON & CO. Special Agents for Mount Olivet Cemetery Co., Job lw endeavor to arrest the doom of the unfor-tunate Prince, but their efforts were vain-june 11-10t N. HARSH.